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Fig 1

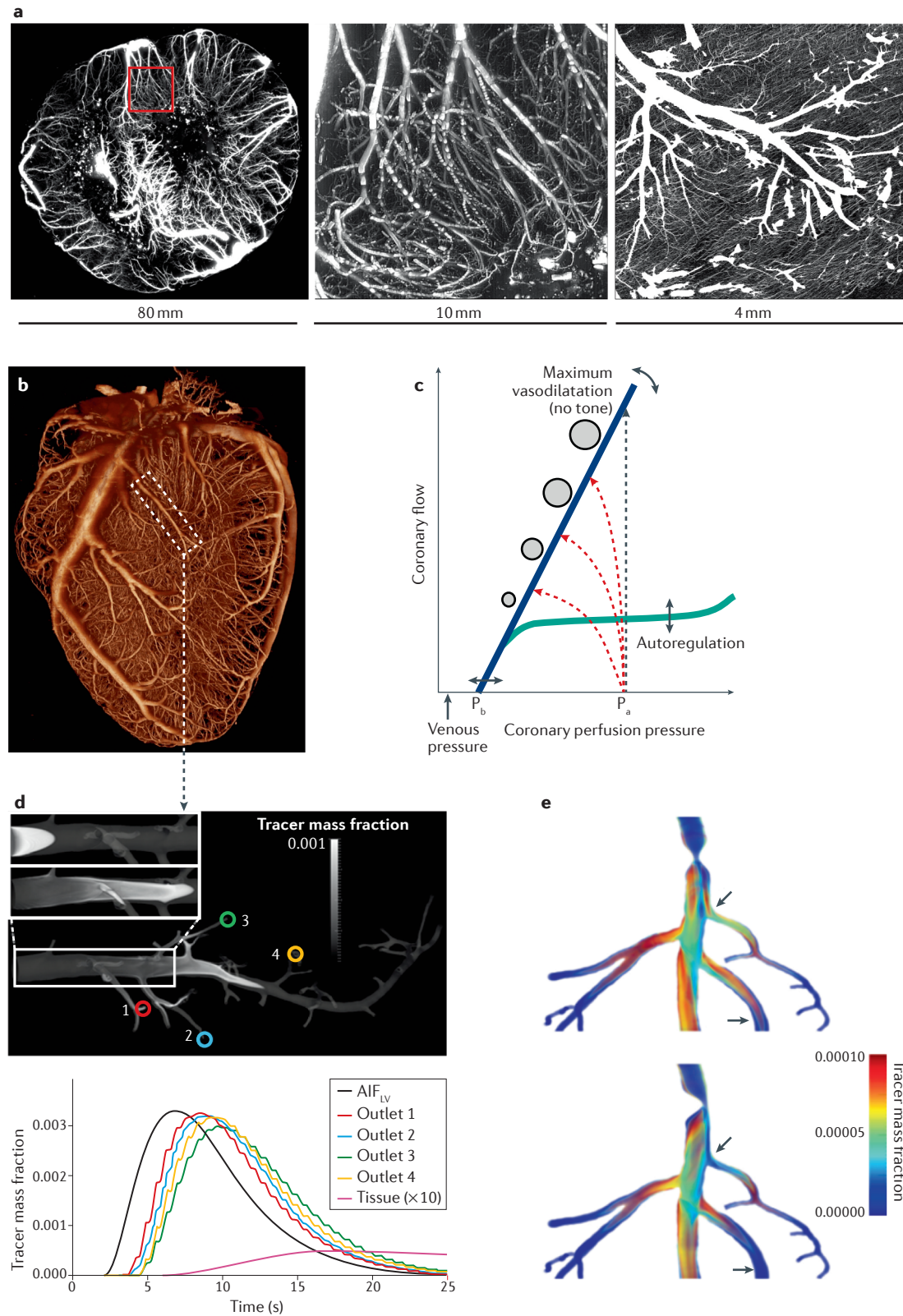
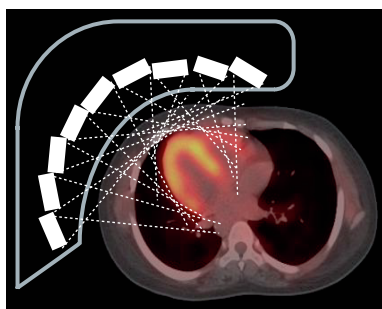


Fig 2

	SPECT	PET	MRI	Echocardiography	CT	Invasive coronary flow and pressure measurement
General						
Availability of technique in clinical practice	8	4	6	7	8	8
Technique is commonly applied in clinical practice	8	5	6	7	7	7
Technique includes quantification in clinical practice	5	8	4	3	4	6
Technological potential for ischaemia quantification	6	9	7	5	6	7
Frequency of myocardial ischaemia examinations per modality	8	4	5	6	5	8
Cost-effectiveness of technique: patient perspective	7	5	7	8	6	6
Cost-effectiveness of technique: societal perspective	7	5	6	7	6	6
General adverse events profile	7	7	7	8	7	7
Patient acceptance ^a	7	8	6	8	8	6
General level of evidence for assessment of ischaemic heart disease	8	8	8	7	7	8
Specific indications: effect on patient management						
Suspected ischaemic heart disease: non-acute symptomatic presentation	7	8	7	6	7	7
Suspected ischaemic heart disease: acute symptomatic presentation	3	3	4	6	6	7
Suspected ischaemic heart disease: risk stratification	8	8	7	7	7	6
Known ischaemic heart disease: non-acute symptomatic presentation	7	7	8	7	6	8
Known ischaemic heart disease: acute symptomatic presentation	3	2	3	6	5	7
Known ischaemic heart disease: balanced ischaemia in multivessel disease	4	8	6	5	5	7
Known ischaemic heart disease: risk stratification	8	8	7	6	7	6
Status after percutaneous coronary revascularization ^a	6	7	5	6	5	8
Status after coronary surgery ^a	5	7	6	5	6	7
Female sex	5	7	8	7	7	6
Heart failure	5	5	7	6	6	5
Microvascular dysfunction	4	8	7	5	3	3
High BMI	6	7	6	4	6	7
High heart rate	8	8	6	6	3	8
Young age	4	4	8	8	5	4
Potential for detection of secondary findings or differential diagnosis	4	4	7	5	8	2
Potential for pathophysiological evaluation						
Coronary anatomy	6	6	7	5	9	9
Plaque morphology	2	2	4	1	9	2
Plaque composition	2	3	4	1	8	2
Haemodynamic relevance	6	7	7	5	5	7
Microcirculation	4	8	7	4	4	4
Perfusion	7	8	8	6	6	4
Absolute quantification of perfusion	4	9	6	3	5	3
Relative quantification of perfusion	8	9	7	5	6	6
Simultaneous myocardial wall-motion testing	7	7	7	8	5	6
Transmural extent of ischaemic defects	5	7	8	4	6	2

Fig 3

a SPECT

- New (solid-state) detectors
- Dedicated cardiac cameras
- High sensitivity
- Fast imaging
- Low-dose radiation (<1 mSv)

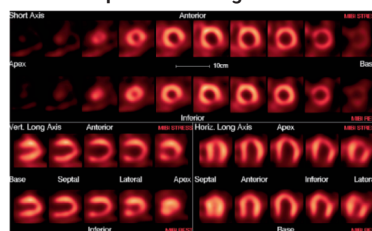
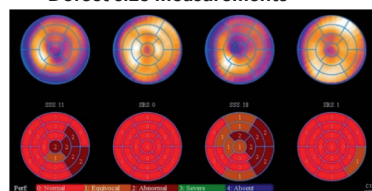
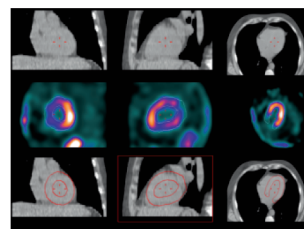
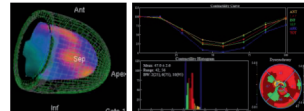
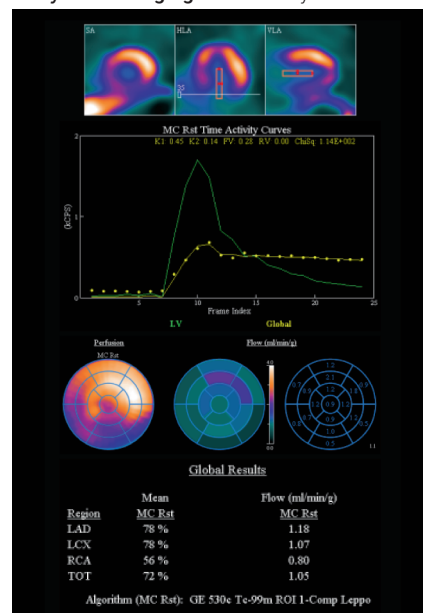
b Static perfusion images**Defect size measurements****Attenuation correction****ECG gating:
LV function and dyssynchrony****c Fusion with CT angiography****d Dynamic imaging: absolute myocardial flow**

Fig 4

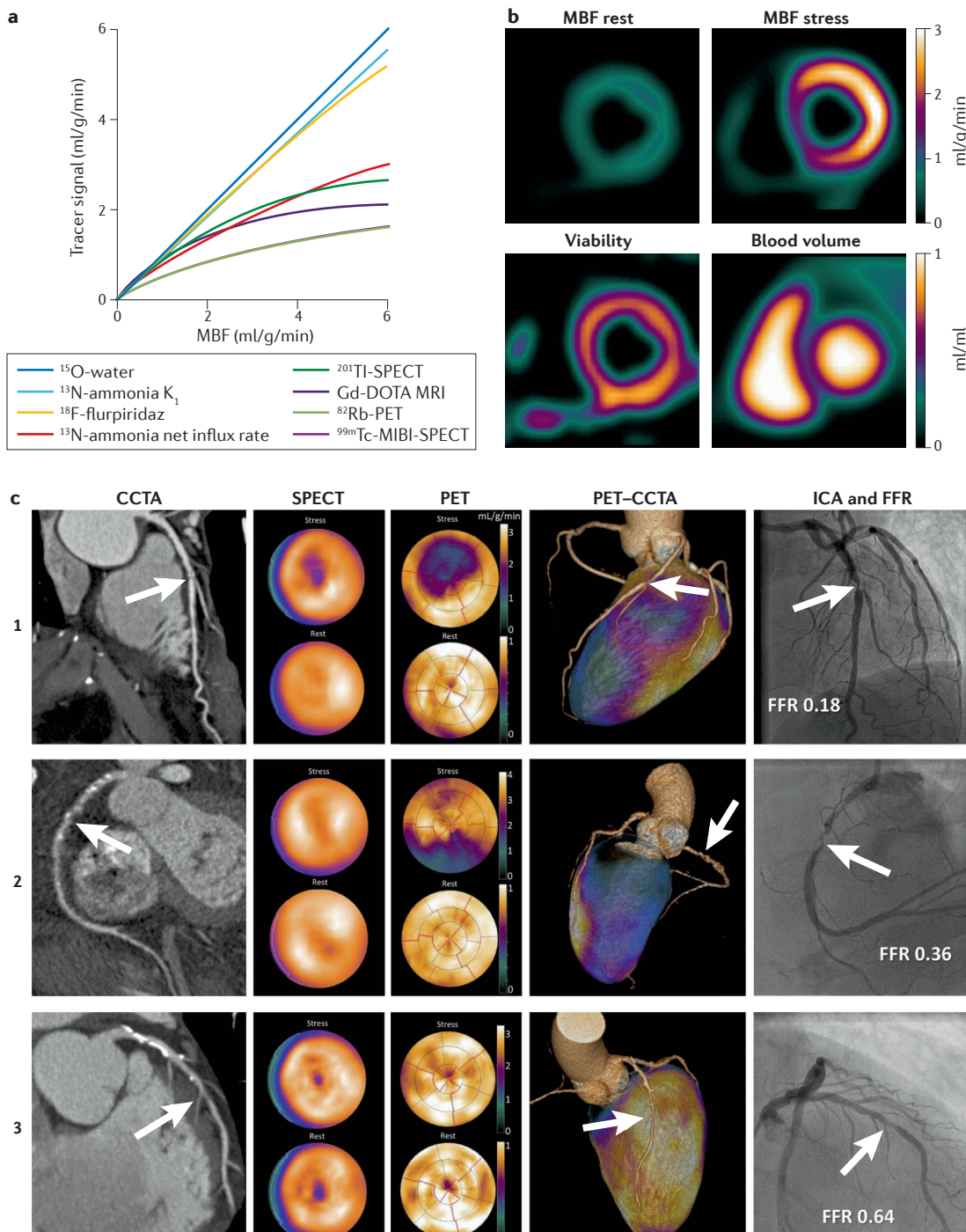


Fig 5

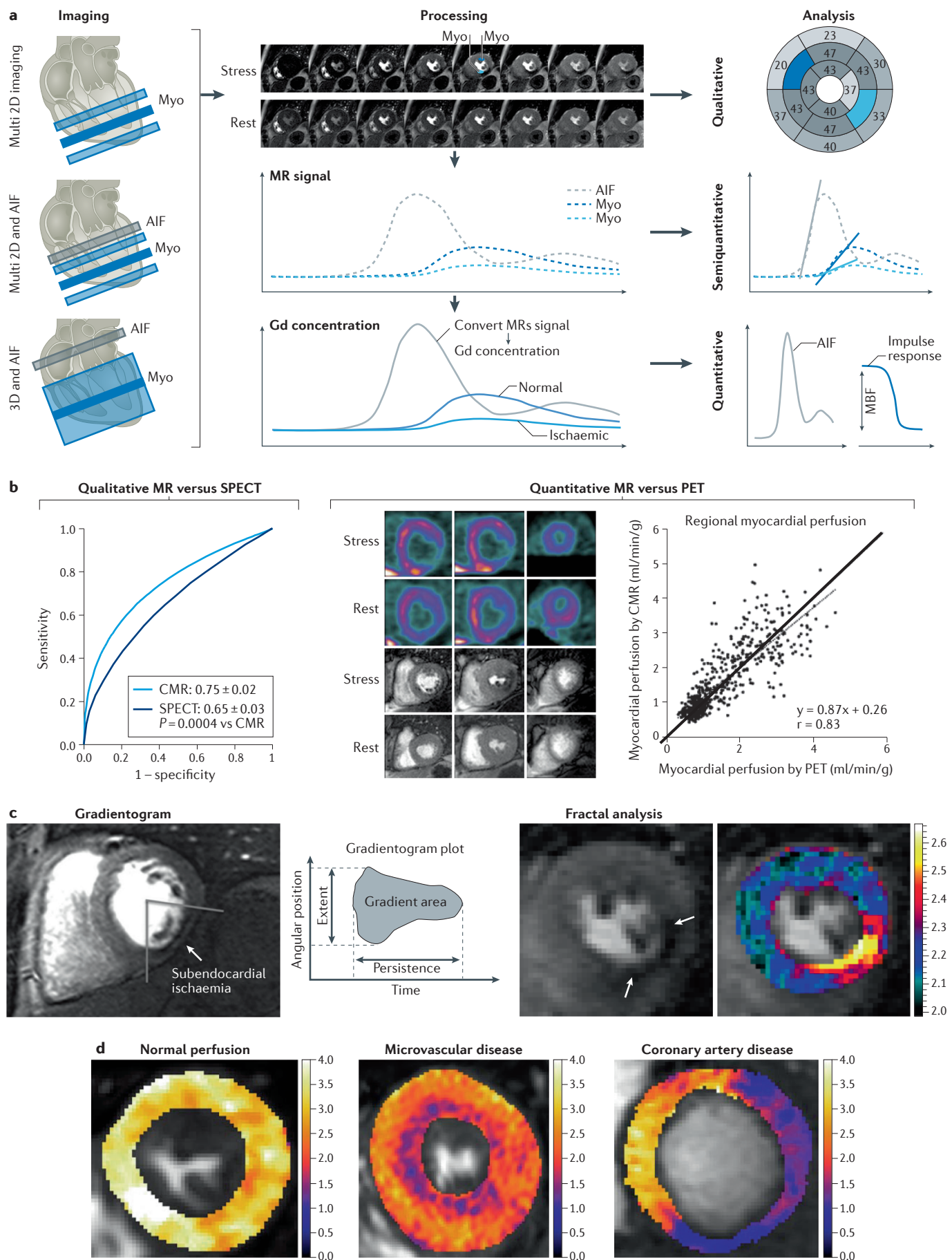


Fig 6

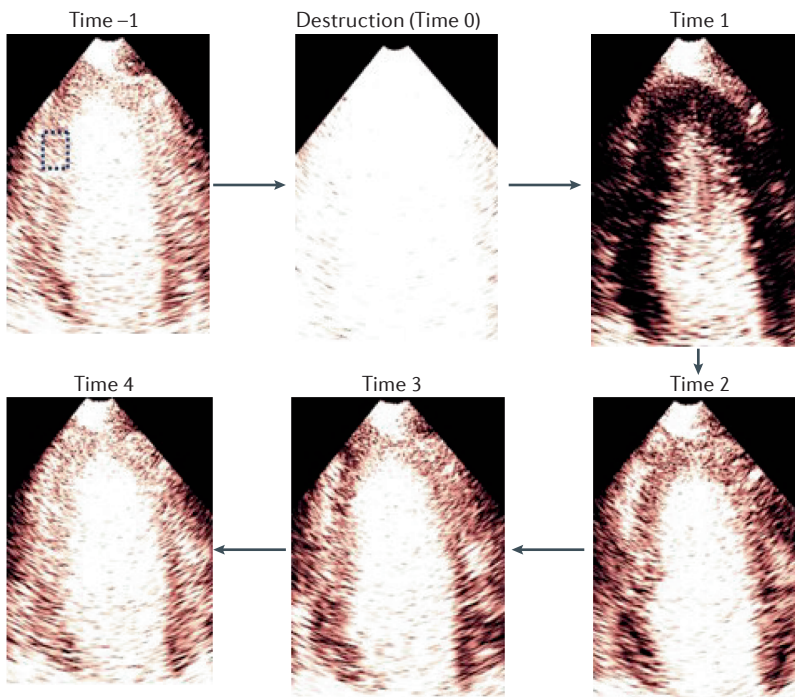
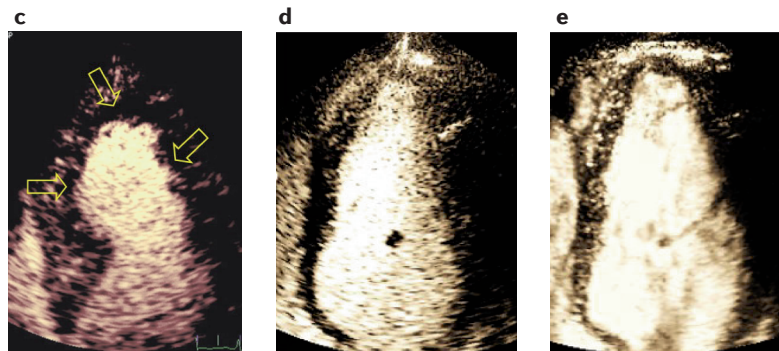
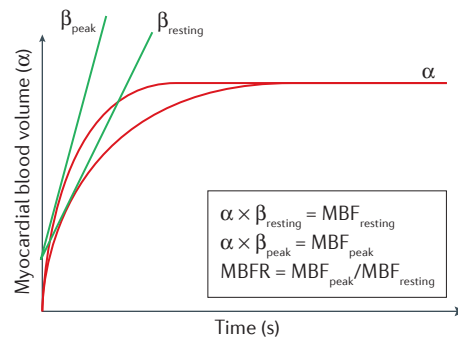
a Destruction–replenishment imaging**b Perfusion quantification**

Fig 7

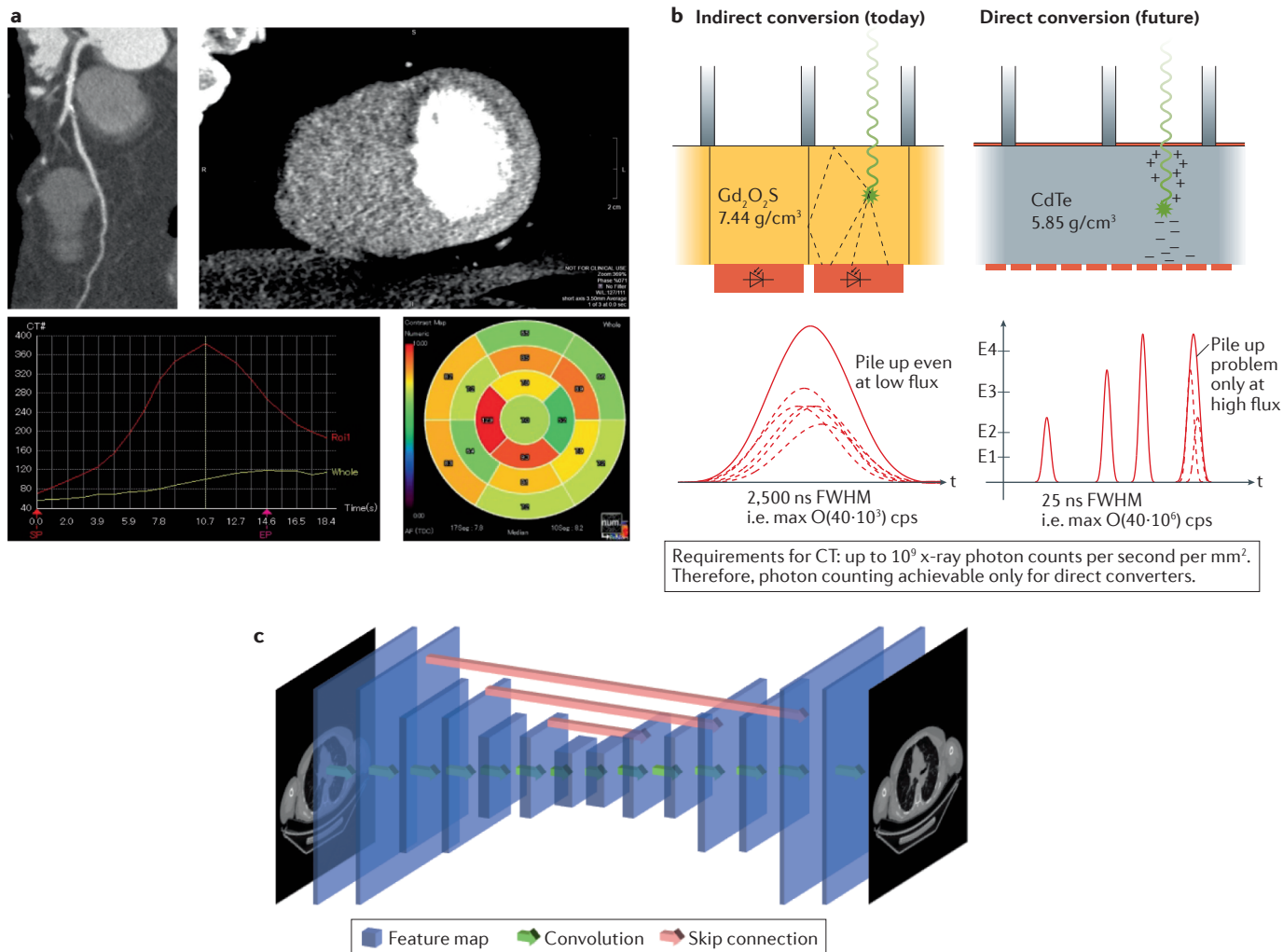


Fig 8

